

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

ANTHONY UVARI

Defendant.

Case No. 2:18-cr-00253-APG-NJK

Report and Recommendation

[Docket No. 197]

Pending before the Court is Defendant's renewed motion to dismiss indictment as time barred. Docket No. 197. The United States responded, Docket No. 217, and Defendant replied, Docket No. 230. The motion is properly resolved without a hearing. *See* Local Rule 78-1. For the reasons more fully discussed below, the undersigned **RECOMMENDS** that Defendant's motion be **DENIED**.

I. BACKGROUND

On August 13, 2021, Defendant filed a motion to dismiss Counts One and Two of the indictment as time barred. Docket No. 89. On October 5, 2021, the undersigned recommended denial of Defendant's motion. Docket No. 92. On December 20, 2021, after holding a hearing on the matter, United States District Judge Andrew P. Gordon denied Defendant's motion to dismiss. Docket No. 101.

The Court has previously discussed the factual and procedural background relevant to Defendant's motions. Docket No. 92. Therefore, the Court will only summarize the new background information relevant to Defendant's renewed motion.

On October 4, 2017, Defendant retained attorney Stephen Toscher to represent him in pre-indictment negotiations with the United States. Docket No. 89 at 2. Defendant made clear from the outset of the representation that such representation was only for the purpose of convincing the United States not to bring charges; Defendant had no interest in a please agreement. *Id.* at 3. There

1 were back-and-forth negotiations between Defendant and the United States. Docket No. 197 at 3.
 2 Part of the negotiations involved Defendant's attempts to obtain information from the United
 3 States, including why the Department of Justice Tax Division declined to charge the co-target in
 4 this case. *Id.* The United States declined to provide that information. *Id.* Based on the information
 5 the United States did disclose, Defendant's counsel recommended that he sign two statute of
 6 limitations waivers, which he did. *Id.* at 3-4. The United States has now disclosed a memorandum
 7 prepared by Department of Justice Tax Division attorneys memorializing a meeting they had in
 8 2017 with the uncharged co-target in this case. *Id.* at 4. Defendant submits that this recent
 9 disclosure constitutes new evidence that supports his argument that he did not knowingly and
 10 voluntarily sign the statute of limitations waivers. *Id.*

II. STANDARDS

12 Two of the three arguments in Defendant's renewed motion are identical to arguments
 13 advanced in his original motion. *Compare* Docket No. 197 at 6-9 with Docket No. 89 at 6-8. The
 14 one new argument Defendant raises, that the United States failed to engage in negotiations in good
 15 faith, Docket No. 197 at 5-6, could have been raised in his prior motion.¹ Accordingly, the Court
 16 construes Defendant's motion as a motion for reconsideration. *United States v. Chen Chaing Liu*,
 17 2011 WL 4479461, *1 (D. Nev. 2011) (construing renewed motion as motion for reconsideration
 18 where movant advanced identical arguments to earlier motion, but attached an additional
 19 declaration).

20 Although the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure do not explicitly allow motions for
 21 reconsideration, "courts generally have held that motions for reconsideration may be filed in
 22 criminal cases and 'are governed by the rules that govern equivalent motions in civil
 23

24 ¹ Defendant submits that the United States' failure to disclose the Tax Division
 25 memorandum demonstrates a lack of good faith because the nondisclosure deprived his counsel of
 26 all relevant information. Docket No. 197 at 5-7. Defendant, and his prior and current counsel,
 27 knew about the Tax Division's decision not to charge the individual in the Tax Division memo.
 28 Defendant's pre-indictment counsel even attempted to obtain the Tax Division memo, but was
 29 unable to do so. Docket No. 89-2 at 12-13. Even without knowing its precise form and contents,
 30 Defendant and his counsel knew of the existence and apparent importance of this information at
 31 the time he filed his previous motion. He, therefore, could have submitted in his prior motion that
 32 the United States' withholding information as to why it declined to charge the co-target evidenced
 33 a lack of good faith, but chose not to do so.

1 proceedings.”” *United States v. Paule*, 2020 WL 819520, *1 (D. Nev. 2020) (internal citations
 2 omitted). “Reconsideration is appropriate if the [] court (1) is presented with newly discovered
 3 evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is
 4 an intervening change in controlling law.” *Sch. Dist. No. IJ, Multnomah, Cnty., Or. v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1225, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993) (internal citations omitted). “A motion for reconsideration
 5 must set forth: (1) some valid reason why the [C]ourt should revisit its prior order; and (2) facts or
 6 law of a strongly convincing nature to induce the Court to reverse itself.” *United States v. Jackson*,
 7 2022 WL 2239724, *2 (D. Nev. 2022) (quoting *Frasure v. United States*, 256 F. Supp. 2d 1180,
 8 1183 (D. Nev. 2003)). Such a motion “may not be used to raise arguments or present evidence for
 9 the first time when they could reasonably have been raised earlier in the litigation.” *Marlyn
 10 Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting
 11 *Kona Enters., Inc. v. Est. of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000)). “Motions for
 12 reconsideration are disfavored.” Local Rule 59-1(b).

14 **III. DISCUSSION**

15 Defendant submits that the recently disclosed memorandum prepared by Department of
 16 Justice Tax attorneys is “fatal” to the United States’ case. Docket No. 197 at 4. Specifically, he
 17 submits that the United States’ delay in disclosing the memo is evidence of its lack of good faith
 18 in pre-indictment negotiations with him. *Id.* at 5-7. Defendant further submits that his prior
 19 counsel’s lack of knowledge of the Tax Division memo’s contents made any advice from that
 20 counsel faulty and ineffective. *Id.* at 7-8. Finally, Defendant submits that the United States’
 21 alleged bad faith in the pre-indictment negotiations vitiates any consideration he received for
 22 signing the statute of limitations waivers. *Id.* at 8-9.

23 The United States responds that the Tax Division memo does not constitute meaningfully
 24 new evidence sufficient to provide a basis for reconsideration, and that any information as to
 25 Defendant’s use of gambling intermediaries would have been known by Defendant himself.
 26 Docket No. 217 at 6-7. The United States further submits that any new evidence would be barred
 27 by the parol evidence rule and that a “knowing and voluntary” waiver does not require knowing
 28 every relevant fact. *Id.* at 3-5.

1 Defendant's motion raises one novel argument: that the United States acted in bad faith
 2 during the pre-indictment negotiations by using "cherry picked" disclosures and refusing to
 3 disclose the Tax Division memo. Docket No. 197 at 5-7. In the context of upholding a plea
 4 agreement that required a defendant to waive her right to receive impeachment evidence, the
 5 Supreme Court noted that "the Constitution does not require the prosecutor to share all useful
 6 information with the defendant." *United States v. Ruiz*, 536 U.S. 622, 629 (2002) (citing
 7 *Weatherford v. Bursey*, 429 U.S. 545, 559 (1977)). Waiver of a right is considered knowing "if
 8 the defendant fully understands the nature of the right and how it would likely apply *in general* in
 9 the circumstances—even though the defendant may not know the *specific detailed* consequences
 10 of invoking it." *Id.* (emphasis in original).

11 A defendant waives several constitutional rights when signing a plea agreement. *Id.* at 628
 12 (citing *Boykin v. Alabama*, 395 U.S. 238, 243 (1969)). Statutes of limitations provide a non-
 13 jurisdictional defense to an indictment. *Musacchio v. United States*, 577 U.S. 237, 247-48 (2016).
 14 It would be inapposite to conclude that waiver of such a defense requires the United States to
 15 disclose more to a defendant than when a defendant waives multiple constitutional rights by
 16 signing a plea agreement. Moreover, nothing in the record indicates that the United States withheld
 17 so much information that Defendant was unaware of the general consequences of signing the
 18 statute of limitations waivers. Accordingly, the Court finds that the United States did not act with
 19 bad faith during the pre-indictment negotiations.

20 Defendant also submits that the United States' alleged lack of good faith in the pre-
 21 indictment negotiations meant his counsel could not properly advise him and that, consequently,
 22 he did not knowingly and voluntarily agree to the statute of limitations waivers. Docket No. 197
 23 at 7-8. In his previous motion, Defendant also submitted that his counsel at the time did not
 24 properly advise him, such that the waivers were not signed knowingly and voluntarily. Docket
 25 No. 89 at 8-9. Because that argument was not well-developed, the Court declined to reach it at that
 26 time. Docket No. 92 at 6 n. 3.

27 Defendant again fails to meaningfully develop this argument. His sole contention is that
 28 his counsel lacked all the relevant information in the case and was therefore unable to properly

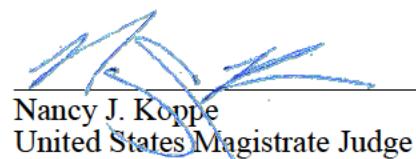
1 evaluate the merits of signing the waiver. Docket No. 197 at 8. As discussed above, the United
 2 States need not disclose all information in its possession during pre-indictment negotiations.
 3 Moreover, the record reflects that Defendant's pre-indictment counsel understood and
 4 communicated the benefit of signing the waivers, a delay in being indicted to allow for more time
 5 to negotiate, to Defendant. Docket No. 89-2 at 16, 21. The Court, therefore, finds that Defendant
 6 was not "lulled into accepting the faulty advice of his attorney." Docket No. 197 at 8.

7 Defendant's final submission is that the United States' alleged lack of good faith in the pre-
 8 indictment negotiations undermines any consideration he received for signing the statute of
 9 limitations waivers. Docket No. 197 at 8-9. In his previous motion, Defendant also submitted
 10 that he received no consideration for signing the waivers. Docket No. 89 at 6-7. In his order
 11 adopting the undersigned's report and recommendation, United States District Judge Andrew P.
 12 Gordon found that Defendant "received the bargained-for benefit of a delay in [the] indictment."
 13 Docket No. 101 at 3. In his renewed motion, Defendant makes a singular submission supporting
 14 a lack of consideration. He submits that the United States' "concealment of material information
 15 and [its] failure to act in good faith during [the pre-indictment] negotiations undermines any
 16 adequate consideration." Docket No. 197 at 9. As discussed above, the United States did not need
 17 to disclose all information in its possession and did not fail to act in good faith during the pre-
 18 indictment negotiations. Consequently, the Court finds that none of Defendant's submissions
 19 demonstrates either that new evidence has been discovered which is significant enough to warrant
 20 reconsideration or that the Court's initial order was clear error or manifestly unjust. The Court,
 21 therefore, finds that Defendant fails to "set forth [] some valid reason why the [C]ourt should
 22 revisit its prior order." *Jackson*, 2022 WL 2239724, at *2.

23 **IV. CONCLUSION**

24 For the reasons more fully discussed above, **IT IS RECOMMENDED** that Defendant's
 25 renewed motion to dismiss indictment as time barred conduct be **DENIED**. Docket No. 197.

26 Dated: November 2, 2022

27 
 28 Nancy J. Koppe
 United States Magistrate Judge

NOTICE

This report and recommendation is submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to this case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). A party who objects to this report and recommendation must file a written objection supported by points and authorities within fourteen days of being served with this report and recommendation. Local Rule IB 3-2(a). Failure to file a timely objection may waive the right to appeal the district court's order. *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991).